
Soviet Union Stops Testing Atomic and Hydrogen Weapons

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Foreign Minister
A. A. Gromyko

**Soviet News
Booklet No. 23**

2nd

Resolution of USSR Supreme Soviet on the Unilateral Ending of Atomic and Hydrogen Weapon Tests by the Soviet Union

Below we publish the text of the resolution of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet on the unilateral termination by the Soviet Union of atomic and hydrogen weapon tests.

This resolution was unanimously approved by a joint meeting of the two Chambers of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet on March 31.

AS time passes the question of ending atomic and hydrogen weapon tests is assuming ever greater importance for the cause of peace and the welfare of the peoples.

Today the ending of tests is being demanded by the overwhelming majority of the people of the world. Yet although the peoples have been persistently working for the ending of these tests for many years, these weapons are still being manufactured. This has resulted in the creation of ever newer types of death-dealing nuclear weapons, in an increase in the concentration of radioactive elements in the air and the soil, and this is poisoning the human organism and is threatening the normal development of coming generations.

The Soviet Union has been exerting efforts steadily and persistently to reach an agreement with the powers possessing atomic and nuclear weapons on an immediate and unconditional termination of nuclear tests. To this end the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet and the Soviet government have in recent years repeatedly put forward concrete proposals to end the tests—proposals which could long ago have served as a basis for agreement on this question.

In its appeal to the United States Congress and the Parliament of Great Britain of May 10, 1957, the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet urged them to work for an agreement between the governments of the U.S.S.R., the United States and Britain on the immediate termination of

atom and hydrogen bomb test explosions.

At its previous session last December, the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, expressing the unswerving determination and the unanimous desire of the Soviet people for peace, proposed that the U.S.S.R., Britain and the United States pledge themselves to cease all atomic and hydrogen weapon tests as from January 1, 1958.

The United States and Britain, however, failed to react to these proposals of the Soviet Union. As a result, test explosions of atomic and hydrogen bombs are still taking place in various parts of the globe—evidence of the further intensification of the race to create ever more dangerous types of weapons of mass destruction.

Guided by its desire to make a practical beginning to the worldwide ending of atomic and hydrogen weapon tests, which would be the first step towards finally ridding mankind of the threat of devastating atomic war, the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics resolves:

1. To end all types of atomic and hydrogen weapon tests in the Soviet Union.

The U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet expects that the Parliaments of other states possessing atomic and hydrogen weapons will do everything to terminate test explosions of these weapons by their countries as well.

2. To entrust the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers with taking the necessary

measures to implement Article 1 of this resolution, and to address an appeal to the governments of other states possessing atomic and hydrogen weapons, urging them to take similar steps to ensure the ending of atomic and hydrogen weapon tests everywhere and for all time.

In the event of other nuclear powers continuing these tests, the government of the U.S.S.R. will naturally act as it sees fit as regards the testing of atomic and hydrogen weapons by the Soviet Union, depending on the aforementioned circumstances and with a view to the interests of the security of the Soviet Union.

The U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet sincerely hopes that the Soviet Union's initiative in ending nuclear weapon tests will meet with due support from the Parliaments of other countries.

The U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet is firmly convinced that if in response to the decision of the Soviet Union other nuclear powers similarly end the testing of such weapons, this will be an important practical step towards consolidating peace and strengthening the security of all peoples. Such a step would unquestionably do much to improve the international situation as a whole, and would help to free mankind from oppressive fears for the future of peace and the fate of the generations to come.

**Supreme Soviet of the Union
of Soviet Socialist Republics**

Kremlin, Moscow. March 31, 1958

USSR SUPREME SOVIET'S APPEAL TO BRITISH PARLIAMENT

The following is the text of the appeal of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet to the British Parliament on the ending of nuclear weapon tests:

THE U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet once again appeals to the Parliament of Great Britain on a question which is today agitating the minds of people all over the world, a question which directly affects the vital interests of every man and woman—the ending of atomic and hydrogen weapon tests.

Taking into consideration the role which the United Kingdom, as one of the nuclear powers, can play in solving the problem of ending atomic weapon tests, the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet on May 10, 1957, sent a message to the British Parliament with a proposal that co-ordinated measures be adopted in order to end nuclear tests.

On December 21, 1957, the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet approved a resolution proposing that the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States should pledge themselves to end all atomic and hydrogen weapon tests as from January 1, 1958.

The U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet notes with profound regret that neither Great Britain nor the United States have

expressed readiness to accept this obligation and thus the solution of the problem of ending the dangerous experiments with nuclear weapons has once again been postponed. As a result, atomic and hydrogen weapon tests have not only been continued but are becoming wider in scope.

These tests serve the purpose of creating new and increasingly more destructive types of nuclear weapons, subjecting the peoples of the world to a growing and horrible danger. As it is, in peace-time, experimental explosions of nuclear weapons have been harming mankind. As a result, every atomic and hydrogen bomb explosion increases the quantity of radioactive fall-out in the atmosphere and on the Earth's surface—a hazard to the health of the present generation and their children.

It is understandable therefore that the continuation of nuclear tests has aroused alarm and concern among the peoples. Outstanding scientists in many countries, including Britain, who can best judge of the real extent of the danger arising from nuclear tests, are pointing to the pressing

need to end these tests immediately. They are drawing attention to the fact that the solution of this question brooks no delay, for a continuation of the tests may do irreparable harm. The U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet believes that no one has the right to ignore these warnings.

Another fact that should be mentioned is that an agreement on ending tests can be achieved with comparative ease today, because the number of nuclear powers is limited to three. In the near future nuclear weapons may be manufactured by other states as well, and this will naturally render an agreement on the ending of nuclear tests more complicated.

Guided by its desire to make a practical beginning to the ending of nuclear weapon tests and take a first step towards the final deliverance of mankind from the threat of a devastating atomic war, the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet has adopted a decision on the unilateral ending by the Soviet Union of atomic and hydrogen weapon tests.

The U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet urges the British Parliament, in the interests of

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mankind, to give support to this initiative, which is in line with the desires of millions upon millions of people all over the world. The Supreme Soviet has also sent a message on this issue to the United States Congress and to the Parliaments of other countries.

If, in reply to the Soviet decision, the United Kingdom and the United States, as nuclear powers, were also to stop testing such weapons, the question of the worldwide ending of atomic and hydrogen weapon tests for all time would be solved. This would be a great step forward in the consolidation of peace and the strengthening of the security of the peoples. The first concrete measures aimed at limiting the atomic arms race would unquestionably be of great importance for the improvement of the international situation as a whole, and this, in turn, would be conducive to the solution of many international problems.

Of course, if the other powers do not react to this humane decision of the Soviet Union and prefer to continue experimental tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons, the Soviet government will be free to act as it sees fit with regard to nuclear tests in the Soviet Union, depending on the abovementioned circumstances and with a view to the interests of the security of the U.S.S.R. The U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet believes, however, that the Soviet initiative in ending nuclear weapon tests will meet with the support of corresponding measures by the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

The U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet hopes that its present appeal will meet with the sympathy and support of the British Parliament and the public in general, influential political circles of which have come out in favour of the immediate ending of nuclear tests. The Soviet Union

understands full well the concern they feel, as a result of the great danger of the continuing nuclear arms drive and the experimental explosions of atomic and hydrogen weapons involve for the British Isles.

Realising the great responsibility resting on the Parliaments before their peoples for the great cause of preserving and strengthening peace, the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet appeals to the British Parliament, insistently urging it to use all its influence to have the question of the ending of atomic and hydrogen weapon tests by all states for all time settled once and for all, in accordance with the desires of mankind as a whole.

**Supreme Soviet of the Union
of Soviet Socialist Republics**

Kremlin, Moscow. March 31, 1958

APPEAL TO UNITED STATES CONGRESS

THE Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addresses to the United States Congress this appeal on the question of ending atomic and hydrogen weapon tests, which is today a source of profound concern to all mankind. The U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet is fully convinced that the solution of this issue depends primarily on mutual agreement between the U.S.S.R., the United States and Great Britain. It is this fact that makes these three powers particularly responsible to the peoples of the world.

In its message of May 10, 1957, to the United States Congress and the British Parliament, the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet already had occasion to draw attention to the fact that world opinion has been profoundly concerned over the danger of the continuing nuclear weapon tests, and proposed that co-ordinated measures be taken to end such tests.

On December 21, 1957, the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet approved a resolution suggesting that the U.S.S.R., the United States and Britain should pledge themselves to end all atomic and hydrogen weapon tests as from January 1, 1958.

If this proposal had been accepted by the United States and Britain, an end would now have been put to the dangerous experiments with nuclear weapons. Unfortunately, in view of the attitude of the United States and Britain no agreement has as yet been reached on this question. Meanwhile, experimental explosions of atom and hydrogen bombs continue to resound in various parts of the globe—evidence of the increasingly intensive competition in creating the most lethal types of weapons of mass destruction. Every new nuclear weapon explosion covers the Earth with a new layer of radioactive fall-out—a hazard to the health of the present and future generations.

Is it surprising that the attention of the world public is still focused on the question of ending nuclear tests? Numerous public figures and thousands of outstanding scientists all over the world, including world-famous scientists in the United

States, are drawing attention to the pressing need to end atomic and hydrogen tests immediately. They are pointing to the fact that the solution of this question brooks no delay, because the continuation of tests may do irreparable harm.

An agreement between the powers to end nuclear tests is entirely feasible today. It would not harm any of the parties to such an agreement and would give no one any advantages over anyone else.

At the same time an agreement on this issue would pave the way for further and broader measures towards disarmament. This has also been suggested by prominent politicians and Congressmen in the United States, who have advocated that the problem of ending nuclear tests be solved, regardless of other disarmament problems.

An agreement on the ending of atomic and hydrogen weapon tests is also relatively easy today because only three powers possess such weapons and are testing them. If such weapons were to be manufactured by other powers at some later date, it would naturally be more difficult to reach agreement on ending the tests.

Guided by its desire to make a practical beginning to the universal ending of nuclear weapon tests as a first step towards finally ridding mankind of the threat of a devastating atomic war, the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet has taken a decision on the unilateral termination by the Soviet Union of atomic and hydrogen weapon tests.

The U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet urges the Congress of the United States of America, in the interests of mankind, to support this initiative which accords with the desires of millions upon millions of people all over the world. At the same time the Supreme Soviet has also sent appeals on this question to the British Parliament and the Parliaments of other countries.

The U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet is firmly convinced that if, in reply to this decision of the Soviet Union the United States

of America and Britain, and also other states possessing nuclear weapons were to end tests of such weapons, the question of the universal ending of atomic and hydrogen weapon tests would be solved for all time. This would be an important step towards ending the atomic arms race and strengthening the security of all peoples. Such a step would undoubtedly be of great importance to the improvement of the international situation as a whole and would be conducive to the solution of many other outstanding international problems.

Needless to say, if the other powers do not wish to react to this humane decision of the Soviet Union and prefer to continue experimental explosions of atomic and hydrogen weapons, the Soviet government will be free to act as it sees fit as regards nuclear tests by the Soviet Union, depending on the abovementioned circumstances and with a view to the interests of the security of the U.S.S.R. The U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet believes, however, that the Soviet initiative in ending nuclear weapon tests will be supported by corresponding steps by the United States and Britain.

Mindful of the great responsibility of the legislative bodies before the peoples for the great cause of preserving and strengthening peace, the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet appeals to the United States Congress, insistently urging it to use its influence to have the question of the ending of atomic and nuclear weapon tests by all states for all time settled once and for all, in accordance with the desires of the peoples.

The U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet hopes that our two countries—the Soviet Union and the United States of America—which were the first to manufacture nuclear weapons, will also be the first to stop further tests of these weapons, thus justifying the hopes, not only of the peoples of our two countries, but also of mankind as a whole.

**Supreme Soviet of the Union
of Soviet Socialist Republics**

Kremlin, Moscow. March 31, 1958

Appeal of USSR Supreme Soviet to the Parliaments of All Countries

THE Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addresses this appeal to the Parliaments of all the countries of the world on the question of the unconditional and immediate ending of nuclear weapon tests. The continu-

ation of test explosions of atomic and hydrogen weapons has aroused profound concern and alarm among the peoples of the world and has affected the vital interests of all peoples, on whatever continent they may be.

On May 10, 1957, the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet sent a message to the Parliaments of the nuclear powers—the United States Congress and the Parliament of Great Britain—suggesting that agreed measures be taken towards end-

ing the tests of these weapons. On December 21, 1957, the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution proposing that the U.S.S.R., the United States and Britain should pledge themselves to end all atomic and hydrogen weapon tests as from January 1, 1958.

Unfortunately, owing to the attitude of the United States and Britain, the question of ending nuclear tests has not yet been solved. Experimental explosions of atomic and hydrogen weapons are continuing, while the competition in creating new and more lethal types of weapons of mass destruction has been developing apace.

Experimental explosions of atomic and hydrogen weapons have been having a harmful effect, constituting a hazard to health even in peace-time to the present and future generations. Numerous public figures and thousands of outstanding scientists in many countries have been demanding with increasing insistence the immediate termination of atomic and hydrogen weapon tests. Influential scientists are drawing attention to the fact that the solution of this problem brooks no delay, since the accumulation of radioactive fall-out due to nuclear explosions may do irreparable harm to mankind.

A solution to the question of ending nuclear tests at the earliest possible date is also favoured by the fact that today this question can be solved with comparative ease, since only three powers possess atomic and nuclear weapons.

Guided by its desire to make a practical beginning to the universal ending of nuclear weapon tests as a first step towards finally freeing mankind from the threat of a devastating atomic war, the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet has taken a

decision on the unilateral ending by the Soviet Union of atomic and hydrogen weapon tests.

Realising the great responsibility before the peoples resting on the Parliaments for the great cause of preserving and strengthening peace, the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet has appealed to the United States Congress and the British Parliament—as the Parliaments of nuclear powers—insistently urging them to use all their influence to have the question of ending atomic and hydrogen weapon tests by all states for all time solved once and for all.

The U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet urges the Parliaments of other countries to support this initiative, which is in keeping with the desires of millions upon millions of people all over the world.

The U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet is profoundly convinced that the immediate ending of atomic and hydrogen weapon tests by all states possessing such weapons would serve the interests of all countries, large and small, regardless of whether or not they possess atomic weapons. The harmful effects of nuclear tests know neither geographical boundaries nor political differences between states. That is why every state must make known its stand on the issue of ending these tests. Needless to say, the main responsibility for the solution of this question devolves on the powers which possess such nuclear weapons and test them. But this by no means signifies that other powers cannot make a contribution to this important cause. Every state, whether large or small, whether a member of the United Nations or not, can give great assistance in achieving agreement on ending nuclear weapon tests by supporting the popular demand

for the immediate ending of the dangerous experiments with atomic and hydrogen bombs.

If other nuclear states were to follow the example of the Soviet Union and end the testing of these weapons, the problem of the worldwide ending of atomic and hydrogen weapon tests would be solved for all time.

This would be a great step forward towards ending the atomic arms race and strengthening the security of the peoples. This would undoubtedly be of great importance for the improvement of the international situation and would be conducive to the settlement of many other outstanding international issues.

Needless to say, if the United States and Britain do not react to this humane decision of the Soviet Union and prefer to continue the experimental explosions of atomic and hydrogen weapons, the Soviet government will be free to act as it sees fit as regards nuclear tests in the Soviet Union, depending on the abovementioned circumstances and with a view to the interests of the security of the U.S.S.R. However, the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet believes that the Soviet initiative in ending nuclear weapon tests will be followed by corresponding steps on the part of the United States and Great Britain.

The U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet calls on the Parliaments of the world to give all-round support to the efforts aimed at the universal and final termination of nuclear weapon tests in accordance with the desires of the peoples and of mankind as a whole.

**Supreme Soviet of the Union
of Soviet Socialist Republics**

Kremlin, Moscow. March 31, 1958

FOREIGN MINISTER GROMYKO'S STATEMENT ON THE ENDING OF NUCLEAR TESTS

The following is the full text of the statement made by A. A. Gromyko, U.S.S.R. Foreign Minister, at the joint meeting of the two Chambers of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet on March 31:

COMRADES DEPUTIES, the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. has submitted for the consideration of the first session of the Fifth Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. the question of "The Termination of Tests of Atomic and Hydrogen Weapons." I have been instructed to inform you of the considerations which have guided the government of the U.S.S.R. in taking this step.

You know that the Soviet Union has invariably stood for the complete and unconditional ending of nuclear weapon tests. For several years now, our country has been urging the United States and Great Britain to conclude an agreement on this question. Unfortunately, however, to this day the Soviet Union is the only country from among the powers possessing atomic and hydrogen weapons that is prepared to sign, without any delay, an agreement which would put an end to test explosions of atomic and hydrogen weapons. The Soviet government attaches great significance to such an agreement, since tests of nuclear weapons affect the vital interests of the Soviet people, and also those of every person in every country and every part of the world.

It goes without saying that we realise that the ending of tests would not entirely remove the danger of atomic war. Therefore, while advocating the ending of test explosions, we clearly declare, at the same time, that we regard it as our main aim to reach agreement with other

powers on the unconditional banning of atomic and hydrogen weapons of all kinds, ending the production, and completely destroying the existing stockpiles of these weapons, with proper control. The governments of the United States and Britain, however, as yet display no readiness to accept this, although such a step on the part of the three powers which have developed nuclear weapons would have won them the gratitude of all mankind. Since it has not so far been possible to reach agreement on banning and destroying nuclear weapons, the government of the U.S.S.R. sees a way out in taking appropriate partial measures which to some degree will help to safeguard mankind against the fatal consequences of the present nuclear arms race. It regards the ending of tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons as the most urgent measure towards this end.

The task of stopping test explosions of weapons of these types is not a narrow technical problem. It is a problem of great political and moral international importance, because every month, every week that the solution of this problem is delayed is used to the detriment of the interests of peace by those forces which would like nations to get stuck deeper in the mire of preparations for atomic war.

What is the purpose of the tests of atom bombs, hydrogen bombs and of other kinds of nuclear weapons? There can be only one answer, and no one is making a secret of it: The purpose and

meaning of these explosions is to develop new, even more destructive and deadly weapons of mass annihilation, and not, in the last analysis, to study the conditions for the use of these weapons in actual combat. This very fact, however, continually increases the danger looming over mankind—the danger of a rocket-nuclear war. Who doubts that if an end is not put to atomic and hydrogen weapon tests, there will be no hope of checking the further nuclear arms race? Is it not a fact that as soon as one side carries out a series of test explosions, this spurs on the other side, which hastens to do likewise in order not to fall behind? This cannot be overlooked either.

It is well known that in an effort to find an excuse for rejecting an agreement to terminate nuclear tests, responsible quarters in the United States have recently been contending that the purpose of these tests is to develop "clean" nuclear bombs of some kind with reduced radioactivity. The supposed properties of these "clean" bombs are extolled in the United States in such touching terms that one might think they were talking about means designed to benefit mankind and not about means for the mass annihilation of human beings.

While leaving to the conscience of those who make such claims the question of whether there is any reason to think that it would be more pleasant for people to die from a "clean" hydrogen bomb, even were it possible to develop such a bomb, than from a "dirty" bomb, it

must be pointed out that the artificial arguments about "clean" nuclear weapons are designed to divert attention from the main point. A statement issued by a group of eminent American atomic scientists rightly says that the world has now to choose, not between a "clean" and a "dirty" hydrogen bomb, but between atomic war and a world freed from the horrors of nuclear weapons. This is precisely how the question now stands.

They say that the termination of nuclear tests would make more complicated the position of those western politicians who, playing with fire, are gambling on the threat of using atom and hydrogen bombs and have given these weapons the high-sounding but essentially false name of "deterrent." These politicians are trying to make the peoples believe that these weapons in their hands are nearly the most reliable guarantee of peace. They resemble the ex-President of the United States, Mr. Truman, who, defending the aggressive "positions of strength" policy and attempting to justify in retrospect his order for the dropping of atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, alleged a few days ago that this act was timely and imperative for the future welfare of both Japan and the Allies. But such talk is only one step from attempts to ascribe "beneficial" properties to atom and hydrogen bombs in general. It can easily be seen that this is done in order to acclimatise the peoples to the idea that from now on these weapons will always accompany mankind.

Such a conception suits those who harbour barbarous plans for using atomic and hydrogen weapons and who are ready to plunge the world into the maelstrom of a new war, but this idea is alien to the peoples, to the interests of peace. It reeks of the hopeless pessimism of those who have lost faith in a social system which transforms the greatest discoveries of human genius into the most terrible weapons of extermination.

Those who oppose the ending of nuclear tests see danger in the fact that such a termination would bring nearer a complete and final ban on nuclear weapons and the destruction of those weapons. This, however, is not the weak but the strong point of this demand.

If the termination of nuclear weapon tests serves as a check to the brandishing of these weapons and to an adventurist policy, if it comes as a cold shower to the biggest "hotheads" in the N.A.T.O. military headquarters, this alone would be a great boon to peace. It is a fact that scientists and military and political leaders realise perfectly well that the development of nuclear weapons has attained such a level that the explosion of one or two hydrogen bombs can destroy everything, or nearly everything living on the territory of quite a sizeable European state, and that these bombs can be delivered almost instantaneously to any point on the globe by means of rockets. Such is the situation today. It requires no great flight of fancy to imagine what the world will come to if the improvement of nuclear weapons is to continue.

Where is the optimist who could, in good faith, claim today that the accumulation of atomic and hydrogen weapons is beneficial to the cause of peace, whereas the ending of the development of ever more destructive weapons is harmful? If in the West there are some responsible statesmen who really think that, it must be said that they are obviously blinded by illusions and are incapable of grasping the gravity of the

present situation. This is a great tragedy for the peoples of those countries whose policy is guided by such leaders, and a great danger to the cause of peace.

Nuclear tests are harmful not only because they increase the danger of war with the use of atomic and hydrogen weapons. These tests are harmful in themselves in view of their harmful effect on human health. A serious warning to this effect has been given in the petition signed by 9,235 scientists from 44 countries, submitted early this year to the secretary-general of the United Nations. Eminent scientists of the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, India, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Norway and other countries who have signed the petition urge an immediate agreement to end nuclear bomb tests. Scientists throughout the world whose opinion should be regarded as most competent on this question are expressing great alarm over the continuing explosions of nuclear weapons and are protesting against their continuation. In the opinion of the Soviet government it would be criminal folly not to heed these warnings.

True, some people pretending to competence, especially in the United States, contend that the danger from nuclear weapon tests is not so great after all. It seems to us that they are not sincere. Their arguments in favour of continuing the nuclear arms race and atomic and hydrogen weapon tests follow the usual, standard arguments of the inspirers of the "cold war" too closely to sound convincing.

Let us assume, however, that the actual hazards to man from test explosions of atomic and hydrogen weapons are not precisely known, that there is only a great risk of these tests having a fatal effect on the health of those living now and their offspring. Let us assume that the probability of this is only 50 or, say, 25 or even 10 per cent. Even if that is so, have we the right not to take such a risk into account when the fate of millions upon millions of human beings is at stake? Clearly, not a single statesman, not a single government can ignore this unless they have lost all sense of responsibility before the peoples.

Neither can one overlook the fact that to some western leaders, especially in the United States, the ending of nuclear tests spells danger to the economy of the western countries. They say outright that they fear lest such a measure might lead to a dislocation in the economic life of these countries, or to be more specific, lest it might result in the big monopolies losing the fabulous profits derived from war production in general and from the production of atomic and hydrogen weapons in particular. In the United States one sometimes hears voices warning the American State Department against the danger of an agreement with the Soviet Union. But, firstly, this Department is the last to be distinguished for possessing a readiness for agreement with the Soviet Union; secondly, it is pertinent to observe that stubbornness is not the best thing in diplomacy; thirdly, what is most important, the danger to the economy of the western countries comes not from ending nuclear weapon tests or from ending the armaments race, but from militarisation, which has caught in its grip the entire economy of the member-states of the Atlantic bloc. In the light of the facts today, there is every reason to expect that the greater the militarisation of the economy of these countries, the more precipitous will be its crash into the economic abyss. Is it not a fact that the atom and hydrogen

bombs have not saved 5,300,000 Americans from unemployment in the United States today?

In order to halt the dangerous nuclear armaments race, to safeguard human health from the consequences of atomic and hydrogen explosions, there should be no more nuclear tests. No matter what objections are raised by the opponents of this initial step towards removing the danger of an atomic war, it could be carried out quite easily through undeviating observance of an international agreement to end nuclear tests. The real worth of the arguments which are extensively propagandised in the West about the alleged difficulty and virtual impossibility of controlling the tests, is evident from the following example. Recently we learned from the American press that the United States Atomic Energy Commission, in order to substantiate its statements about the impossibility of detecting certain nuclear explosions (specifically those made underground), actually cited grossly minimised figures on the conditions of detection of such explosions over long distances and withheld for a long time from the public the scientific information which it possessed and which proved the very opposite—the full possibility of control.

All contentions about the alleged impossibility of detecting nuclear tests are in reality solely aimed at continuing the nuclear arms race and are fully disproved by practice and expert opinion both in the Soviet Union and the United States.

Three years ago, when the Soviet Union first made a proposal to the United States and Great Britain for ending tests, the western powers raised the objection that an agreement on this question called for a reliable control system. Already at that time it was clear that all this talk was only an excuse, for any nuclear explosion could be easily detected with modern scientific and technical means. But in order not to give the opponents of ending tests any excuse for subterfuges, the U.S.S.R. itself submitted a proposal for control.

The Soviet government is known to have proposed in the United Nations that an international commission be set up to observe the fulfilment by states of their commitments to end atomic and hydrogen weapon tests, and that under its direction control posts should be set up on a reciprocal basis on the territories of the U.S.S.R., the United States and Britain and in the Pacific area, including Australia.

When even this proposal of the Soviet Union failed to induce the statesmen of the United States and Great Britain—who talked so much about control—to agree at last to end the tests, it became clear even to the most credulous persons that what mattered was not control at all, but the reluctance of certain circles of the western powers to restrict the nuclear armaments race. There have never been any other obstacles to the ending of tests.

It is also now comparatively easy to achieve an agreement on ending nuclear weapon tests for the reason that there are objective possibilities for this, namely, that there are only three countries—the U.S.S.R., the United States and Great Britain—that possess and manufacture these weapons. Consequently the point is that these three powers should reach agreement and then the question will be settled. Incidentally, one of these powers—the Soviet Union—has long since proclaimed its full readiness to subscribe to an agreement to end tests without hedging it round with any other questions or complicating terms.

It is hardly necessary to go to great lengths to show that if, after a while, the number of countries manufacturing nuclear weapons increases, it will be much more difficult to reach agreement to end the tests and cease the nuclear arms race in general. This is one more reason in favour of solving the question of ending tests now, before there are additional difficulties in the way.

Sometimes one may hear that Britain needs continued atomic and hydrogen weapon tests because she is lagging behind in this sphere and wants to overtake the Soviet Union and America. A strange argument! Indeed, if nuclear tests continue, is there any guarantee for Britain that she will overcome her lag and not fall behind even more? A race is a race, and obviously in that case all parties would try hard not to relinquish their lead.

In these conditions the hopes of "closing the gap" are not very reliable, and it is, to say the least, unreasonable to base serious policy on such a shaky foundation.

Besides, the broad masses of the British people have their own opinion regarding the usefulness or the harm for Britain of further participation in the nuclear armaments race. It is not without reason that we are witnessing an unparalleled growth in the popular movement in Great Britain for the immediate ending of nuclear tests, a movement against the production of hydrogen bombs.

Strange as it may seem, an agreement on the ending of nuclear weapon tests is opposed, for reasons unknown to anyone, by France. They say that France wants to start the production of atom bombs as early as possible and also become an "atomic power." One can hardly believe it, but evidently among those who shape the policy of France today there really are persons who earnestly think that it is in the national interests of that country to join the nuclear arms race and to start wasting its economic resources for these purposes. Is it not a fact that enough of that country's national resources have been wasted on wars, to mention only Viet Nam and Algeria? It is no accident that in France herself one hears voices which justly warn that such a course has nothing in common with the true interests of security and the national greatness of that country. How many Frenchmen would seriously believe that the road to France's genuine security and prosperity can be blazed by atom and hydrogen bombs with the trade mark "Made in France"? There would hardly be many of them.

The ending of tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons would halt the further spreading of these weapons, preventing any more countries from being drawn into the nuclear arms race, which, certainly, would in itself be a factor for peace.

On the other hand, the ending of atomic and hydrogen weapon tests can and must be the first step, that very gesture of mutual confidence between the powers which all the peoples are so eagerly awaiting. Ending these tests everywhere would, without doubt, have an instant and most favourable effect on the overall international situation. It would help reduce the danger of atomic war which is depressing the human race and would pave the way to the solution of other international problems and, in the first place, of other disarmament questions.

These, Comrades Deputies, are the reasons why the central committee of the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet government regard the ending of tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons as the most timely and urgent problem of the day. It is for this very reason that the Soviet govern-

ment has put the question of ending these tests without delay at the top of the list of questions which it proposes for discussion at an international conference at the summit. Moreover, the Soviet government suggests that it should be considered as an independent item, and in the first place, without waiting for agreement on the other aspects of disarmament to be reached between the powers.

Since the United States and Great Britain have not shown themselves willing to agree to the final and unconditional ending of tests, we have suggested that the tests should be suspended, at least for two or three years, so that with the international situation improved, agreement could be reached on a final solution of this problem and, perhaps, on the whole problem of banning the use and manufacture of nuclear weapons.

What has been the reply from the governments of the United States and Great Britain?

While not venturing on open opposition to the Soviet proposal to end tests, they have chosen the method of obstructionism, piling one obstacle on top of another in the way of the implementation of this proposal. The western powers have made the ending of tests contingent on agreement being reached on one aspect or another of disarmament, aspects, moreover, on which, in view of the position of the western powers, agreement would be more difficult to reach than agreement on ending nuclear tests.

The Soviet Union's proposal for the ending of tests has also been discussed in United Nations agencies, including the General Assembly. But there, too, the attitude of the governments of the United States and Great Britain made itself felt. Verbally, nearly all the delegations were in favour of the proposal for the immediate ending of nuclear tests, but as soon as it came to voting, the delegations of many countries dependent on the United States—particularly those bound by obligations under various military bloc arrangements, created by the western powers—felt too weak, as it were, to raise their hands against the position of the United States.

As a result, the competition in the manufacture of more and more types of nuclear weapons and the attendant test explosions of these weapons, far from coming to an end, are assuming wider scope, which is day by day increasing the peoples' fear for the future. And every time a mushroom cloud, now familiar to many, rises over the islands of the Pacific, the inhabitants of the Marshall Islands, Japan, and other countries of the Pacific area are filled with indignation at the thought that they might suffer the same lot that befell the utterly unsuspecting Japanese fishermen who were showered by a rain of radioactive dust resulting from an American H-bomb experiment. The gap between the governments which are reluctant to renounce nuclear tests and world public opinion, which has long since made clear its attitude to such tests, is growing wider and more obvious.

The people, parliaments and the governments of all the socialist countries are pressing for such tests to be stopped by all nations possessing these weapons. An end to nuclear tests has been persistently and consistently urged by the government and people of India. Support for this proposal has been officially declared in one form or another by the governments of Indonesia, Japan, Burma, Ceylon, the United Arab Republic, Pakistan, Iran, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Mexico and many other countries. The parliaments of

Indonesia, Burma and Japan have also called for an end to nuclear tests.

Nor do the peoples of the capitalist countries possessing atomic weapons remain indifferent. Protests against nuclear tests have been voiced in Great Britain by the widest sections of the population and by the most diverse social and political groups. An idea of the scope of this movement can be gained from the fact that it has been joined by such mass organisations as the British Trades Union Congress and its leadership. We, in this country, can well understand the alarm which the British people feel over the continued tests of nuclear weapons and the development of more types of these weapons. The nuclear arms race, which is dangerous enough for all countries, is particularly disastrous for nations like Britain which have comparatively small territories and are densely populated.

In the United States itself, calls for ending nuclear tests are becoming more and more insistent. Many noted politicians and public figures of the United States, and trade unions, student and other American organisations have gone on record for the conclusion of an agreement on this question with the Soviet Union and Britain.

To sum up, one must say that not only does the problem of ending atom and hydrogen bomb tests require urgent solution, but that the necessary international conditions exist for solving it at last. The day is evidently not far off when the governments of the western powers will no longer be in a position to oppose the universal demand for an end to nuclear tests.

Further vigorous effort is therefore necessary today to bring about the ending of atomic and hydrogen weapon tests everywhere.

The U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers proceeds from the fact that the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., after repeated consideration of the ending of atomic and hydrogen weapon tests, has approved of the policy and practical steps of the Soviet government directed towards achieving agreement with the other powers on this issue and has given its unreserved support to their efforts in this direction.

Determined to make the utmost contribution to achieving the great aim of ridding mankind of the menace of nuclear war, the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers submits to the Supreme Soviet the proposal that the Soviet Union, as a first step in this direction, unilaterally cease tests of all types of atomic and hydrogen weapons.

In submitting this proposal, the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers acts on the assumption that this noble initiative of the Soviet Union, which is bound to meet the aspirations of millions upon millions of people in all lands, will be instrumental in improving the whole international situation and will be echoed accordingly by other states possessing nuclear weapons and testing them. If these states—the United States and the United Kingdom—join the Soviet Union in resolving to cease atomic and hydrogen weapon tests, then the problem which is the source of deep concern to the peoples will at last be solved and nuclear test explosions will be stopped everywhere for good and all.

It goes without saying that if the governments of other countries in possession of nuclear weapons do not respond to this initiative of the U.S.S.R. and react to it by continued test explosions of atomic and hydrogen weapons, the Soviet Union will have to be guided by its own security interests in its fur-

ther action with regard to nuclear tests.

The Soviet Union, striving to reduce international tension and guided by the principle of peaceful co-existence with all countries, has more than once taken unilateral action in reducing its armed forces and armaments. In the postwar years the U.S.S.R. has by its own free will relinquished the military bases it had on foreign territories under international agreements. The Soviet armed strength was reduced by 1,840,000 men from 1955 to 1957, and yet another cut—by 300,000 men—is now being effected in accordance with a decision of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

One is compelled to state, unfortunately, that this has still not been reciprocated by the North Atlantic bloc powers which, instead, base their policies on stepped up war preparations. All kinds of false arguments, such as the fairy tales about "joint control" over the rocket bases which the United States is setting up on the soil of its West European "allies," are being put forward to reassure the people of the countries involved in these preparations. Can one indeed believe that, should the circles shaping N.A.T.O. policy launch an atomic war, any part will be played by the consent or opposition of the governments and parliaments, say, of Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium or Holland to the launching of American rockets from their territories or to the dropping of nuclear bombs already loaded on American bombers based on those territories?

It should be stated unequivocally, Comrades Deputies, that if the organisers of all these war preparations reckon that disarmament will continue to be the unilateral concern of the Soviet Union while the western powers build up their armaments, then they are making a wrong calculation. The only basis for disarmament is honest agreement taking into account the security interests of all the parties concerned. This is why the Soviet government, while submitting to the Supreme Soviet session the proposal for this country's unilateral ending of atomic and hydrogen weapon tests, expects the United States and Great Britain to take a similar decision and thus make a contribution of their own to restricting the nuclear arms race and reducing the atomic war danger.

We believe that there are forces in the West that are capable of taking a sober view of the existing situation, which does not permit of any toying with the destinies of the world and makes it incumbent on the governments of nations, large and small, to do everything they can to prevent a war catastrophe.

One can well imagine what a far-reaching influence on the entire development of international relations would be brought to bear by an agreement between the U.S.S.R., the United States and Great Britain to end tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons. Viewed against the background of the present tension and rivalry in the production of all types of weapons, a practical step taken in common by the powers to limit dangerous war preparations would indeed be of enormous value. It would be welcomed by the peoples as evidence of a turn in international developments in favour of greater confidence and the peaceful co-operation of nations. It is the Soviet government's conviction that this turn can be started by the ending of nuclear tests everywhere.

Comrades Deputies, the need for vigorous action to improve the international situation is all the more evident since there are forces at work in the world which still persist in pushing the

world in a diametrically opposite direction, that is, to the aggravation of distrust and animosity between countries instead of increased confidence, to stepping up, rather than ending, the nuclear arms race, to war rather than to peace.

A telling reminder of the activity of these forces is the recent decision of the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany—passed by the votes of the government parties—which invests the Federal Government with powers to arm the West German armed forces with atomic and rocket weapons. The West German militarists have thus openly proclaimed that they accept atom bombs and rockets to add to their armaments with the blessing of their Atlantic bloc partners.

It would be sheer folly to underrate the gravity of this step of the government of the Federal Republic of Germany. The elements framing the current policies of Western Germany are steering the country down the same fateful road which was once travelled by Hitler Germany. It is a fact that the very same forces which at one time brought Hitler to power and were accomplices in his crimes wield great influence in the top political and military circles of Western Germany. Nor can one forget that the Federal Republic of Germany is the only European state whose government is seeking to re-define the present frontiers in Europe. In these conditions, how is the intention to arm the West German army with atomic and rocket weapons to be assessed? It cannot be interpreted otherwise than as a challenge to the European nations, and, above all, to those bordering on Germany.

In an effort to vindicate their actions in one way or another, the political leaders of the Federal Republic of Germany are giving currency to stories about a "danger of attack" from the U.S.S.R. or about the "menace of world communism." Once again the Germans are being treated to the poisonous food of hostility to the Soviet Union as was done in Hitler Germany. You will recall that when the Nazis were preparing to launch the Second World War they did it to a similar accompaniment of a clamorous anti-communist propaganda campaign. And the nations that allowed themselves to be taken in by that propaganda were the first to fall victim to their aggression.

The imperious calls for getting atomic and rocket weapons at any cost, which rang out at the recent Bundestag debate on atomic and rocket armaments for Western Germany, differed little, if at all, from the hysterical pleas of the Nazis typical of the debates in the German Reichstag.

One cannot overlook the fact that the atomic arming of the West German Bundeswehr is actively fostered by the United States, whose government, in order to bring its European policy into line with the idea of the resurgence of German militarism, has effected a *volte-face* since the time the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. fought jointly against German aggression. It is far from accidental that the Adenauer government hurriedly forced through the Bundestag a decision on atomic armament after West German Defence Minister Strauss had visited Washington. Quite recently the American General Norstad, N.A.T.O.'s Supreme Commander, insisted in a public statement that the Bundeswehr be equipped with atomic weapons.

The ruling circles of the United States are obviously seeking to turn Europe into a nuclear arms dump as soon as possible and are putting into the West German militarists' hands the match with which to set this dump alight.

The present leaders of Western Germany are pretending to seek a solution to the country's security problem and to Germany's reunification in atom bombs and rockets. But this is the reasoning of people to whom the interests of German security and the unity of the German nation are equally alien.

All talk of "security" in this case is nothing but a smokescreen. There is nothing and nobody threatening the Federal Republic of Germany, although its leaders are doing all they can to exacerbate the situation in Europe and are going out of their way to invite as great a danger as possible to their country. If there is anything that is diametrically opposed to the security of the Federal Republic of Germany it is precisely the road of atomic arms rivalry on to which the country is being pushed by its present leaders. And if the plans of the Nazis who hoped to smash the Soviet Union by force of arms fell through, the present calculations of those in charge of Western Germany's policies today are a million times more shortsighted and adventurist.

Can anyone seriously believe that should Europe be involved in an atomic war, Western Germany, becoming a base for waging such a war, would have any chance at all of survival? Would it not be more correct to assume that the scorching flame of rocket and atomic war would sweep in the first place the territory of Western Germany?

Twice in our lifetime the hand of German militarism, which let loose two murderous world wars, has been cut off and the German people have had to pay dearly for the criminal policy of their rulers. Hardly anyone will deny that the retribution would be greater beyond all comparison should the crime be committed a third time.

As to the talk about the quest for German unity which accompanies the war preparations of the Federal Republic, that is sheer hypocrisy. The Soviet government gave a clear warning to the government of the Federal Republic of Germany a year ago that the arming of the Bundeswehr with atomic weapons and the conversion of Western Germany into a centre of atomic war in Europe would do irreparable harm to the cause of the national reunification of the German people. The implementation of the Federal Republic's atomic armaments plans in the present circumstances means that its government is deliberately making German reunification impossible. All things considered, West German Chancellor Adenauer and those at one with him are in a hurry to burn the bridges leading to closer contact and negotiations between the two German states and thus block the only road still open to German unity through an agreement between the two German states—the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. The decision to arm the Bundeswehr with atomic bombs and rockets tolls the knell for the unity of Germany, and that is what every German should know.

It is perfectly understandable in the light of these facts that plans for the atomic armament of the West German Bundeswehr should touch off a wave of indignation among the broadest sections of the West German population. Trade unions, many political parties, intellectuals and Church circles are strongly protesting against these dangerous plans.

One should hope that the future of Western Germany will, in the long run, be decided by forces which soberly appraise the situation and realise that to avoid disaster there is no other road

for the German nation but that of peace and friendship with other peoples. It is still possible to avert the fateful development of events.

Comrades Deputies, for a long time the Soviet government has been repeatedly, and in all seriousness, warning the government of the Federal Republic of Germany about the dangerous course it has been following towards the re-birth of German militarism. The Soviet government has pointed out the danger to peace in Europe and, last but not least, to the Federal Republic itself, of the inevitable consequences entailed in Western Germany's participation in preparing for an atomic war and equipping the West German army with weapons of mass destruction.

The conclusion of the Paris agreements, the involving of the Federal Republic of Germany in the aggressive military bloc under American leadership, the perpetuation of Western Germany's occupation by foreign troops, the siting of atomic weapons of foreign powers on its territory and, finally, the decision to arm the Bundeswehr with atomic weapons—such are the stages through which Western Germany is being pushed nearer to the brink of the abyss. No one can reproach the Soviet Union for not having given timely warning about the danger of this suicidal policy on the part of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Soviet government has given the West German leaders repeated warning of this with the utmost clarity. The warning has also been sounded by the German Democratic Republic and other peaceable states, as well as by the national patriotic circles in Western Germany itself which are alarmed over the future of the German nation and peace.

But to all these warnings the leaders of the Federal Republic, who have firmly bound themselves to N.A.T.O.'s aggressive plans, replied with obscure and lulling phrases. They tried to make believe that these warnings were senseless and that there was no danger. Until very recently they even denied the existence of plans to arm the Bundeswehr with atomic weapons. Even as late as the summer of 1957, in reply to a Note of the Soviet Government, the Federal government declared that Western Germany "does not possess any type of atomic weapons and has not been soliciting deliveries of such weapons." It was clear at that time that these assurances had one sole purpose—to mislead world opinion as well as the Germans themselves, to rush through the equipping of the West German army with atomic weapons with as little notice as possible and then surprise the world with a *fait accompli*. The current actions of the Federal Government fully confirm the correctness of that evaluation. It was a policy of deliberately deceiving the German people and the peoples of other countries.

Now a decision has been openly announced to equip the Bundeswehr with atomic bombs and rockets. It is true that "calming" assurances are still being given. It is being said that the Bundeswehr will be armed with atomic weapons only if there is no agreement on uni-

versal disarmament. A deadline has even been set for such an agreement—18 months. Was it astrology that was consulted in determining the period? Was it read in the stars?

It is common knowledge that those who try to block the solution of disarmament issues tremble at every proposal aimed at a concrete solution of disarmament problems. Adenauer's government is not the last among them.

Some make believe that the decision to arm Western Germany with atomic weapons is nothing "out of the ordinary," that it is merely one of N.A.T.O.'s current measures to which the world has grown accustomed and there is therefore no cause for particular alarm. That is not so. The decision to arm the Bundeswehr with atomic weapons is of special significance, because these weapons are being made available to the forces that unleashed the Second World War, which took the lives of tens of millions.

It is easy to understand the alarm aroused by this step in the European countries, primarily those bordering on Germany. It may well be that the danger of what is happening is not realised by everyone. It will be recalled that the danger of Hitlerism was not discerned at once by one and all. However, this does not make the danger any less and the Soviet Union believes it to be its duty to point it out. It does so not because it fears the arming of the Federal Republic of Germany with atomic weapons. The Soviet Union possesses all that is necessary to suppress aggression, no matter where it comes from, and to crush the aggressor. And if the Soviet government does express its concern and warns against arming Western Germany with atomic weapons, it does so because it realises the danger of this step to European peace.

One must needs dwell on the role played in all this by Britain and France, whose governments have consented to the arming of the West German Bundeswehr with atomic and rocket weapons.

The peoples of Britain and France have long been misled by the lulling talk of some sort of "control" over Western Germany's armament. It was said, for example: "Do not worry, Frenchmen and Britishers—Western Germany will be under such control that it will not be allowed to have either atom bombs or rockets." The Soviet Union issued a warning at that time that these statements about some sort of limitations were made to mislead and deceive the peoples. What do we see today? The Bundestag's decision of March 25 opens every avenue for arming the West German militarists with atomic weapons.

It is fitting to ask the politicians who, in the period of the signing of the Paris agreements in 1954-55, took such pains to lull the French people with pacifying statements advising them to place their trust in control over Western Germany: "Where is your control today?" Will their eyes be opened to the real state of affairs only when the soldiers of the Bundeswehr once again tread the streets of Paris?

The West European members of N.A.T.O. are today being calmed by assurances that the Federal Republic of

Germany will be able to use its atomic weapons only with the sanction of the N.A.T.O. command, that is, the American generals. It is questionable if this is a great solace to the British or the French, the Belgians or the Norwegians. What a marvellous plan this is—to leave the decision on unleashing a world atomic war actually in the hands of former Nazis and American generals!

Those who are today stepping up the arming of the West German Bundeswehr with atomic weapons are assuming an even greater responsibility before the peoples, because this is happening at a time when negotiations about a summit meeting are taking place between the powers. The peoples have been looking forward to this meeting because they wholeheartedly hope that it will lead to a *détente*, an easing of the danger of war and will initiate the implementation of practical steps to end the arms race. If the arming of the Federal Republic of Germany with atomic weapons becomes a fact it will inevitably raise a new obstacle to an agreement between the powers on disarmament and the responsibility, like the Mark of Cain, will lie with the government of Western Germany and the governments of the countries which have been pushing it in that direction.

The Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and all the socialist states, as well as other independent countries firmly pursuing a peace policy, have been consistently working for a *détente* and reducing the war danger. The U.S.S.R., by its persistent efforts for a summit conference and its practical steps in reducing its armed forces, and now by its unilateral ending of nuclear weapon tests—a motion now tabled in the Supreme Soviet—has been an example of active struggle for the preservation and strengthening of peace.

We have all learned with profound satisfaction of the resolute protests against the arming of the West German Bundeswehr with atomic and rocket weapons voiced by the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries, which are fully aware of the danger to the cause of European peace represented by the plans of the West German militarists and their overseas patrons. The U.S.S.R. and other parties to the Warsaw defence agreement will most assuredly draw practical conclusions and take the necessary steps prompted by the current situation.

The struggle for lasting peace remains the main purpose of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. It is that aim and profound humane concern for the people of all countries and for the future of the world that has prompted the Soviet government to suggest the unilateral ending of atomic and hydrogen weapon tests by the Soviet Union.

Allow me, Comrades Deputies, to express the conviction that this proposal will meet with the support of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet. All the peoples will undoubtedly appreciate this new and effective contribution of our socialist country to the great cause of strengthening world peace.